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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1874. NO. 234.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented the memorial of workmen of Columbia, asking Congress not to adjourn without action on the pending financial question and for the reduction of tax on tea, tax, duty on iron and steel. Referred.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to incorporate the Eastern and Western Transportation Company, with authority to construct a railroad from the coast of South Carolina to the Missouri river, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads. So ordered.

Mr. WEST presented a communication from the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, explaining the differences between the Postoffice Department and railroad companies in regard to the transporting of mails.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported adversely on the Senate bill to further protect the polls in elections for President, Vice President and members of Congress, with a written report, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the report of the Conference Committee on House bill.

Mr. AGENT opposed any compromise on the question.

After debate, at half-past four o'clock, a vote was taken and the report agreed to—yeas 32, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS.		
Allison,	Howe,	Pease,
Boey,	Ingalls,	Pratt,
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Ramsey,
Clayton,	Logan,	Robertson,
Cameron,	Lot M.	Scott,
Dorsey,	Morrison,	Sherman,
Merry, Mich.,	Mitchell,	Spencer,
Gilbert,	Morton,	Tipton,
Goldthwaite,	Norwood,	Wadleigh,
Harvey,	Oglesby,	Wright—32.
Hitchcock,	Patterson,	
	NAYS.	
Alcorn,	Frelinghuysen,	Sargent,
Anthony,	Hager,	Schurz,
Bayard,	Hamilton, Md.,	Stevenson,
Bogy,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Stewart,
Boutwell,	Hamlin,	Stockton,
Buckingham,	Jones,	Thurman,
Conkling,	Merrill, Me.,	Washburne—28.
Morrill, Me.,	Morrill, Vt.,	

Messrs. Cameron, Dennis, Lewis and Windom, who would have voted for the report, were paired with Messrs. Crocin, Kelly, Wadleigh and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to define the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Postoffice appropriation bill was taken up.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Mr. SHERWOOD presented petitions of the tobacco manufacturers of Toledo against allowing the farmers to sell tobacco without tax, and of grocers and others against taxing the fine grades of friction matches, and also, of the Northwestern Ohio Grangers in favor of the Continental Railroad line.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of War to execute the acts of April 25d, 1874, and May 5th, 1874, for the relief of persons suffering from the overflow of the lower Mississippi river, and of the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers, and also of the Tennessee river, authority of the Secretary to expire on the 1st of September next. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and make in order to the sundry Civil Appropriation bill, a section directing preference in the appointment to office to be given to soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives, to diminish and stop the expense of carrying on examinations by Boards of Commissioners, who are constantly traveling around the country at the public charge, and to stop the detailing of clerks to the Departments to sit in judgment on their fellow-clerks, exercising thereby the appointing power which is, by the Constitution, vested in the heads of the several executive departments, who ought to be men of sufficient discretion to appoint their own clerks, without being tied up by rules and regulations imposed on them by boards composed in whole or in part of those very clerks themselves. The rules were suspended and the amendment made in order—yeas 155, nays 7.

Mr. E. R. ROAR moved to suspend the rules and make an addition to the sundry Civil appropriation bill an item of $25,000 to the Home for the Aged, under the charge of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," for the completion of their building as a Home for the Aged in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GARFIELD—No one will object to that.

The motion was agreed to without dissent.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the Chair, on the sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The debate on the civil service reform was resumed, being limited by the House to twenty-five minutes.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of the Committee, opened the discussion by an indignant protest against the criticisms on the President yesterday.

Mr. NIBLACK regarded the effort at civil service reform as a most complete and total failure, because, instead of giving clerks and other subordinates some sort of tenure of office, it simply embarrassed the President in making his appointments.

Mr. GARFIELD, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that the question was not whether civil service examination was wise or just and the best thing that could be done: if was whether the government would any longer try to do anything to better the civil service. He asked the gentleman would make that issue fair and square, and would say if no law in the effort was to be made, if the whole matter was to be abandoned, let it be said that it was plain and square work. If it was attempted to return to the old Democratic system, and reward the 50,000 or 60,000 officers as so many pawns to be played with in politics, to be traded and made merchandize of, let that be openly said and defended. But if, on the contrary, it was believed that public offices were made for the service and not for plain stakes for party perquisites, then the experiment should be continued, in order to see whether there was any way by which a great national shame could be, at least in part, abated.

Mr. LAWRENCE made another effort to get in an amendment for the bill or a plan for reorganizing all departments of the government so as to equalize salaries and to reduce, as far as practicable, expenses and increase the efficiency thereof; but, on a point of order made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, it was excluded.

Mr. KELLOGG'S amendment, appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service rules, was then rejected—48 to 105.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered his amendment appropriating $25,000 in aid of the building undertaken by the "Little Sisters of the Poor" in Washington. After discussion the amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, an appropriation of $15,000 was made to facilitate the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies.

On motion of Mr. COBURN, an item of $25,000 was inserted for converting certain buildings in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, into a military prison.

Having disposed of thirty-nine of the fifty-four pages of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice that he would seek the floor at twelve o'clock to-morrow, to make the Conference report on the Currency bill.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder in Putnam County, Ohio—A Farmer Stabs His Neighbor With a Butcher Knife.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., June 12, 1874.

The telegraph brings intelligence of a revolting murder near Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio, to-day. Orlando Meals and Esquire Darling, two farmers living on adjoining farms, four miles from Ottawa, have been nursing a family feud for a long time. To-day they met and came to blows, when Darling stabbed Meals several times with a butcher knife, inflicting wounds from which he died in a short time. It is stated that Darling has given himself up. The most intense excitement prevails in the town and vicinity of Ottawa.

A Serious Accusation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., June 12, 1874.

Isaac Stone, of Niles, Ohio, was arrested and lodged in the county jail to-day. It is charged against Stone, that he committed a dastardly outrage upon the daughter of John McKee in February last; that he visited McKee's house in the daytime, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. McKee, invited the daughter and plundered the premises. The parents, returning, found their daughter insensible in the house. Stone is a single man, about twenty-three years of age. Miss McKee was before the grand jury to-day and gave her testimony.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1874.

ARRIVAL OF FOUR OF THE AMERIQUE'S PASSENGERS.

Le Courrier des Etats Unis announces the arrival in this city of four passengers of the Amerique, about whom nothing has been heard since the abandonment of that vessel. They are Madame and Mlle. Rivoire, from St. Lonisiant old lady named Salanie, and a little boy named Prevost. They were taken on board the ship Miramichi, bound from England to Canada. Captain Wiltaie, of the Miramichi, after waiting in the neighborhood of the Amerique for some time, proceeded on his voyage. His vessel was delayed by ice at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and the rescued passengers were finally landed at Baptiste, whence they came to this city.

American Institute of Homeopathy.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 12.—The American Institute of Homeopathy reassembled this morning. One hundred and twenty-two members were admitted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Holcomb, New Orleans; Vice President, L. E. Abner, Lawrence, Wis.; General Secretary, Rolt, J. McClutchey, Philadelphia; Provisional Secretary, Burchard W. James, Philadelphia; Treasurer, E. M. Kellogg, New York; Censors, F. R. McManus, Baltimore, N. R. Morse, Salem, Mass., C. G. Higbee, St. Paul, Minn., C. S. Eldridge, Chicago, H. F. Biggar, Cleveland.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For northern New York and the eastern portion of the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains will prevail, with south or west winds, low temperature and rising barometer. For the southern portion of the Middle States, clear or clearing weather, northwest winds, lower temperature and rising barometer. For the Ohio valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer.

Base Ball—At New York, Mutuals 9, Athletics 6. At Baltimore, Baltimores 17, Bostons 12.

The steamers Olympia, from Glasgow, and Neckar, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

Two New York policemen were dismissed from the service yesterday, one for highway robbery and the other for brutally clubbing an inoffensive citizen.

All the graduates of West Point, from the South as well as from the North, are to be invited to join in an anniversary dinner on Bunker Hill Day, June 18th.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE LEFT CENTER'S PLANS—CIVIL WAR PROPHESIED.

LONDON, June 12.—A Paris special to the *Times* says: The Left Center to-day will probably introduce a bill, the first clause of which organizes a Republic, according to the bill of 1875, and the second fixes the date of the dissolution of the Assembly. The *Gazette de France* says that civil war will be the immediate consequence of the dissolution. It is generally thought that in the event of the dissolution, the Assembly, before dispersing, will authorize MacMahon to govern some months, probably a year, without the Assembly, and will also authorize him to dissolve the new Assembly. The crowd at the depot last evening numbered 10,000. The police evidently manifested sympathy with the Bonapartists.

THE SLAP THAT GAMBETTA GOT.

PARIS, June 12.—Count Saint Croix, upon his arrest last evening, for striking Gambetta, told the police that the object of his assault was to provoke a duel. The Count was formerly an officer of the Zouaves of the Imperial Guard. Gambetta's face yet bears the mark of a blow. Several arrests were made at the railway station at the time of the tumult.

FURTHER DISTURBANCE AT THE DEPOT—ARREST OF TWELVE OFFICERS—SUPPRESSION OF GOVERNMENT OF FOUR OPPOSITION JOURNALS.

PARIS, June 12.—The scenes of yesterday were repeated at the western depot to-day at the time of the departure of the parliamentary train for Versailles. The populace again assembled in large numbers, and the deputies to the Assembly were respectively insulted and cheered. The police once more dispersed the rioters, and twelve of the more violent took custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified, and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration, that a body of troops was ordered to the station and aided the police in maintaining order. M. Armand Adam, a brother of the deputy of that name, and M. Spuier, a brother of the publisher of *Le Republique Francois*, a Radical Republican journal, were among those arrested. The government has suspended the publication of *Le Pays*, Bonapartist, and *Le Rappel*, Republican, and *Le Jur Nouveau* Nash, Conservative Republican organs, for a fortnight, because of violent attacks upon its policy.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR IS IN, AND MEANS BUSINESS.

PARIS, June 12.—M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of *Le Pays*, replies in that journal, to-day, to the demand of M.M. Schoelcher and Tedding, who were delegated by the Republicans to demand armed reparation for his article attacking members of the Left. He says, therein, that he assaulted M. Gambetta, and other Deputies, but not M. Clemenceau, who is not, therefore, entitled to reparation; "but," says he Cassagnac, "if M. Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel, he can have it." De Cassagnac says he particularly wishes to fight M. Gambetta, and adds that nine members of the editorial staff of *Le Pays* are willing to fight nine of the Republican Deputies, and will draw lots for choice of adversaries and weapons.

THE DAILY NEWSPAPER—BONAPARTISTS BUSY—WILL GAMBETTA FIGHT?

PARIS, June 12.—In the Assembly to-day, the second reading of the Municipal Electoral bill was concluded, and M. de Mulville, of the Left Center, asked the Government to inform the House what course it intended to pursue towards the Bonapartists who ignored or defied the decisions of the Assembly.

M. Bethmont, of the Left, called attention to the statement made yesterday by M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in relation to the recent disturbance. That statement implied that the police and Radical deputies were equally to blame. The minister who made it ought not to remain in office another moment. The Government was culpable in not removing him.

M. Picard, of the Left Center, pointed to the long immunity from government interference which the Bonapartist journal, *Le Pays*, had enjoyed, and declared that M. Fourton was unworthy of confidence.

M. Fourton replied. He declined to retract anything he has said. The Assembly should await the result of the inquiry which had been ordered into the recent disgraceful occurrences. In conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the Ministry was determined to make President MacMahon's authority respected.

M. Bethmont then moved a vote of censure against the Ministry, which was rejected—377 nays, 326 yeas.

About the time of the return of the parliamentary train to Paris, this evening, a large number of people began to assemble around the station, but the crowds were soon dispersed by the police, and there was no disturbance on the arrival of the Deputies.

The Bonapartist Propaganda is very active, especially in the barracks.

It is considered certain that M. De St. Croix, in striking M. Gambetta yesterday, acted in accordance wity a pre-arranged plan of the party leaders to provoke a duel. Copies of *Le Pays* were seized by the police this evening, as soon as they were issued.

The Left Centers reported to be still hopeful of a union with a portion of the Right Center, and of the formation of a Ministry under Duke D'Audiffert Pasquier.

ENGLAND RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEW CALEDONIA ESCAPE.

PARIS, June 12.—The *Monitour* holds England responsible for the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and declares that the British Government cannot refuse to enter on inquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting convicts to escape, has not transgressed international law.

GREAT FIRE IN PARIS—NORTHERN RAILWAY FREIGHT STATION IN FLAMES—THE CITY INTENSELY EXCITED.

LONDON, June 13.—The *Times* has the following special dispatch, dated Paris, 12th, midnight: The Boulevards are crowded to-night. All the *cafes* are full of people. An immense conflagration is visible in the northern part of the city. The English station of the Northern railway is in flames. All the firemen of the city are hurrying to the spot, and thousands of policemen and soldiers are going in the same direction. The fire began at ten o'clock.

Italy.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS—PRESENTS TO THE POPE.

ROME, June 12.—The American Pilgrims and the leading members of the Society for the Promotion of Catholic Interests in the United States, met to-day at the palace of Cardinal Borromeo. The Cardinal made an address, praising the Pilgrims for their zeal and courage, and distributed certificates of membership of the society. Prince Lancelotte welcomed the new members, and Bishop Talvegge returned thanks. The Pilgrims have presented to the Pope $60,000, money, besides a coffer of gold nuggets from American mines. They leave Rome on the 20th instant.

Spain.

SENOR MANTILLO COMES TO WASHINGTON.

MADRID, June 12.—Senor Mantilio, whose appointment as Minister to the United States was some time ago announced and afterwards countermanded, has been ordered to proceed to Washington without delay.

Germany.

MORE LAW FOR REFRACTORY ULTRAMONTANES.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Federal Council of State has voted to extend to all the States of the empire the new Prussian law for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. The Bavarian members of the Council voted with the majority, showing that the Ultramontane influences have failed to control the Bavarian legislation which elected and instructed them. The Saxton Representatives voted with the minority which numbered less than one-fourth of the members present at the Council.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 12—The steamships California and Goethe, from New York, and Brandenschewig, from Baltimore, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 12, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., which is below the bank rates. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £210,000. Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; do account 92⅝@92⅞. 5-20's 1865, 108; do 1867, 107⅛; 10-40's ex. int. 104@106; new 5's 104⅜; New York Central 89⅛; Erie 27; do preferred 49. Tallow 41s 3d. Turpentine 27s 9d@28s.

PARIS, June 12.—Rentes 59 francs.'

FRANKFORT, June 12.—5-20's 1862, 97⅝.

ANTWERP, June 12.—Refined Petroleum 26¾ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅝@8⅞; Orleans 8⅝. Sales 10,000; American 7,400; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet; average California white wheat 12s 9d@12s 9d; club 12s 7d@12s 10d; red western spring 10s 6d@11s 2d; red winter 12s@12s 3d. Corn 35s 9d. Flour 27s. Pork 66s. Turpentine 28s.

NEWARK, O.

Workmen Rebel Against a Reduction of Wages.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., June 12, 1874.

In consequence of recent reduction of wages at the new works of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a large number of employees have quit work.

THE WEATHER.

Nidnight Bulletin.

JUNE 12, 1875—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.18	67	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.18	63	N.	Clear.
Davenport	30.15	59	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.12	59	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.12	63	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.03	66	S. E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	30.12	61	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.05	65	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.12	63	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.14	70	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville	30.14	70	N.	Clear.
Omaha	30.09	64	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.05	58	N. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.07	72	.....	Clear.
St. Louis	30.15	65	N.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	59	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.11	70	N. E.	Clear.
Yankton	29.95	64	S.	Cloudy.

FIRE RECORD.

New York—$75,000.

The Factory of the National Chemical Wood Treatment Company was burned to-night. Loss $75,000.

Snow in Michigan Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., June 12, 1874.

About 8:45 this morning, snow commenced falling at a place on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, named Monton, one hundred and nine miles north of this place. It is very cold there this evening, and the prospects are good for another fall of snow. The fall this morning was quite squid. The weather is cloudy and cold.

The Master Car Builders.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Master Car Builders took a steamboat excursion down the Ohio river to North Bend to-day. To-night they elected officers, as follows: President, Leander Garry, of New York; Vice President, H. D. Walden; Secretary, S. A. Smith; Treasurer, A. Steinbach. Adjourned to meet at New York, on the second Wednesday of next June.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS.

Relations of the District to the Federal Government.

The Capital Destined to be Our Literary and Art Center,

And the Finest City in the World.

Currency Bill Passed by the Senate.

THE HOUSE WILL FOLLOW SUIT

And President Grant?

Reform in the Treasury Department

PROPOSED CHECK ON SPECIAL AGENTS

SUPERVISOR MADGE TO RETIRE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1874.

President's Views on District Affairs.

In conversing on District affairs to-day, the President stated that the organic act of the District of Columbia had many defects, that is was both cumbersome and expensive in practice and should be, as contemplated by Congress, very materially modified. He expressed a desire to see the relations between the Federal government and the District more positively defined. He thinks that Washington, now the political, is destined, in the immediate future, to be the literary and art center as well. He believes in the liberal adornment of the Capital, and, with a properly designed government, economically administered, he thinks it would be the finest city in the world.

Treasury Department Reform.

It has already been stated that the Secretary of the Treasury proposes forthwith to abolish the illegal bureaus of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury Department and to restore business to its old channels. In commencing this important work, the Secretary has directed that the so-called bureaus of customs and special agents be restored to the office of the Commissioner of Customs, and has given instructions to Commissioner Johnson to reorganize as he may deem best for the efficiency of the service. The Commissioner proposes to abolish all

Special Agency Districts

and to mobilize the corps so that it can be moved about and frequently changed. One serious objection to the present system is, that agents are stationed at given points and are often too intimately associated with customs officers to expect a rigid performance of duty. In fact, it has been found difficult to compel some agents to carry out the orders of the Department. In addition to this, the service was originally designed to be secret, but of late it has been quite demonstrative. To carry out his views, the Commissioner will re-establish the headquarters of the corps in his own office, and will take charge himself. He has prepared the names in the Middle, Western and commerce work. Then is when the trouble is anticipated.

COLUMBUS, June 12.—Adjutant General Amos has just received a telegram from Secretary Putnam, stating that in his opinion the crisis at Nelsonville is passed, and ordering the dismissal of the Lytle Guards from active duty.

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

Large Meeting at Toronto in Adtocacy of the Project.

TORONTO, June 12.—A numerously attended meeting was held to-night, under the presidency of the Mayor, who convened the meeting in compliance with a requisition bearing the signatures of many of the most influential citizens, for the purpose of discussing the inland water communications of America, more particularly as affecting the trade in and the proposal for connecting Lake Ontario and tidal waters with Lake Huron and the lakes connected therewith, by means of a canal.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Construction of a Huron and Ontario Ship Canal as one of the great links in the inland chain of water communication from the lakes to the head of the navigable lakes, is a commercial necessity, as by the construction of the canal, and the consequent cheapening of means of transportation between the West and East, can adequate facilities be obtained for the carriage of the immense traffic of the West and the return freights from the East.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that the meeting views with unqualified approbation the steps now being taken to procure the promotion and construction of the Huron and Ontario ship canal, and requests that the City Council shall, with the least possible delay, prepare and lay before the rate payers, for their approval, a by-law granting a bonus of not less than $1,000,000 in aid of the promotion and construction of the canal.

Another resolution declared that the work which was calculated to benefit so large an extent of the whole Dominion, ought to receive the encouragement of the Government of the Dominion. This resolution, as also others regarding land grants, &c., were carried, and the meeting broke up at late hour.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA.

Stolen Horses Recovered—Detention on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, June 12, 1874.

The horses stolen from Whitfall Brothers were found yesterday, running loose near Elm Grove, W. Va., but nothing had been heard of the thieves.

To-day passenger train No. 1, on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, was detained for hours by a large fall of earth in the tunnel near Claysville.

Essington Hammond Shot and Killed.

From the Altoona Tribune, June 12.)

In our issue of the 29th of May we published an item relative to the death of Essington Hammond, formerly of Sarah Furnace, in this county. This was based upon a telegram received by H. M. Baldridge, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, dated at Grenada, Colorado, stating that a man named W. H. Hammond had been shot and killed, but no particulars accompanied it. Reliable information has been received of the tragic end of Mr. Hammond. It appears that while in Grenada, waiting for the train which he was to accompany to the mines, he stepped into a hardware store for the purpose of purchasing some cartridges for his pistol. The clerk in attendance, while fitting the cartridges, snapped the pistol several times, one barrel of which was loaded and discharged, the ball from which entered Mr. Hammond's breast. Immediately upon feeling the wound, he said to the clerk, "You have killed one me!" and turning, walked toward the door, before reaching which he fainted and fell to the floor. He was immediately carried to his hotel, where the wound was examined and dressed, and everything done which could contribute to his relief.

The wound, however, proved to be of a fatal character, and after lingering from the evening of the sad occurrence until the next morning, death put an end to his suffering. A *post mortem* examination was made, and an inquest held over the body, with an inspection of the personal effects, papers, etc., of deceased. Among these were found seven hundred dollars in money, receipts and other papers, with the name of Essington Hammond, Sarah Furnace, Blair county, as well as others which clearly point to his identity.—Mr. Hammond had also told the landlord of the hotel where he was from, who promptly wrote to Mr. Thatcher, of Pueblo, by whom he said circumstances attending the shooting and death were forwarded to Mr. Baldrige at Hollidaysburg. The business embarrassments and mysterious disappearance of Mr. Hammond will be recollected by the larger number of our readers, and his sad and untimely end will elicit a general feeling of regret and sincere sorrow from all to whom he was personally known.

"THE strength of the American Republic," say a writer, "is in the universal desire to own a house. It is moulding all the people, native and foreign born, into one homogeneous mass. The ownership of a home is something of which neither the Irish peasant nor the German laborer has, in his own country, any conception; but it is here the goal of his hopes and desires. Education comes next; it is a something the need of which is not felt until the ownership of house and home is felt. This desire to own the roof under which one sleeps is distinctively an American characteristic, and seems by nature adapted to the growth which is raising us in importance in the scale of nations."

Senators Ferry and Brownlow, who are retained at their respective homes by spinal affections, are paired on all financial questions. Neither one has any prospect of recovery, but neither one will resign and permit the election of a Democrat as his successor.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

INDIANA, PA.

Trial for Infanticide---Eminent Counsel ---History of the Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 12, 1874.

The trial of Miss Lizzie Roberts, for murder, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judges Logan, Diltz and Irwin on the bench. The attorneys for the Commonwealth, are District Attorney W. R. Allison, Silas M. Clark, Wm. M. Stewart and J. A. C. Ruffner, and for the prisoner, Hon. H. D. Foster, Joseph M. Thompson and General Harry White. About three hours were consumed in getting a jury, the entire panel having been called, and ten were sworn. The first two of three called aside by the Commonwealth were then called, examined and sworn. The Court then adjourned until two o'clock. After the Court was opened in the afternoon, Mr. Allison opened the case, relating the circumstances of the affair to the jury, which are about as follows:

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

About the 24th of September last, certain actions aroused the suspicions of some of the citizens, who concluded to search after what might be hid behind the screen. They accordingly repaired to the privy on the lot of Mrs. Roberts, mother of the accused, and lighting a candle, lowered it into the vault, and there saw the body of a new born babe wrapped in an old dress. The feet and back part of the head were exposed, the dress hiding the rest of the body. The alarm was given, the neighbors were gathered in, and Esquire McCullough, a Justice of the Peace, assumed his duties and took the necessary steps to hold an inquest on the body. Dr. Allison, of Cookport, was in attendance and made

A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION,

and it was then decided that the babe was born alive and was strangled to death, a rag having been found stuffed in its mouth, and other evidences indicating that the babe had been murdered. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

ARREST OF MISS ROBERTS.

Miss Roberts was found sick in bed at her mother's, about eighty feet from where the babe was found. She was afterwards arrested upon a charge preferred by a man named Wissinger, one of the Coroner's jury, upon the charge of infanticide, and concealing the death of a bastard child. A number of witnesses are to be examined, and the result of the trial is looked for with considerable interest. It will occupy all the week. A number of jurors were found against persons in the county for selling liquor and cider without license, all of which, of course, will continue until the September term. But one or two civil cases of minor importance were tried.

THE NELSONVILLE MINERS.

No Outbreak of Violence---Fifty Negroes Desert to the Enemy---The Rest to Commence Work To-Day---Troops Ordered Up for Picket Duty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NELSONVILLE, O., June 12, 1874.

The excitement here among the miners still continues. Fifty negroes from Shawnee were brought here yesterday morning and quartered at Longstreth's mines. During the day the strikers have succeeded in persuading about fifty negroes to desert and come over to them, taking them they would not allow to go and send them home, &c. The negroes believe all this, and are in the public square to-night, where the Union is holding a meeting. Several negroes have made speeches, telling the miners to hold out if they have to wade through blood to secure their rights. There is no doubt that the object of the Union in so doing is to prevent the introduction of negroes into the valley. Mr. Ames says that the Shawnee will have fifteen hundred more here by to-morrow night, and there will be nothing for them to do but go to work, which will break up the Union at once in the Valley. J. H. Putnam, the Governor's private secretary, is here with power to order the troops the moment there are any signs of an outbreak on the part of the strikers. He has full instructions from the Governor to come here by special train and stand guard to-morrow, as all the negroes who have not deserted will go with the miners in the morning and commence work. Then is when the trouble is anticipated.

COLUMBUS, June 12.—Adjutant General Amos has just received a telegram from Secretary Putnam, stating that in his opinion the crisis at Nelsonville is passed, and ordering the dismissal of the Lytle Guards from active duty.

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

Large Meeting at Toronto in Adtocacy of the Project.

TORONTO, June 12.—A numerously attended meeting was held to-night, under the presidency of the Mayor, who convened the meeting in compliance with a requisition bearing the signatures of many of the most influential citizens, for the purpose of discussing the inland water communications of America, more particularly as affecting the trade in and the proposal for connecting Lake Ontario and tidal waters with Lake Huron and the lakes connected therewith, by means of a canal.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Construction of a Huron and Ontario Ship Canal as one of the great links in the inland chain of water communication from the lakes to the head of the navigable lakes, is a commercial necessity, as by the construction of the canal, and the consequent cheapening of means of transportation between the West and East, can adequate facilities be obtained for the carriage of the immense traffic of the West and the return freights from the East.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that the meeting views with unqualified approbation the steps now being taken to procure the promotion and construction of the Huron and Ontario ship canal, and requests that the City Council shall, with the least possible delay, prepare and lay before the rate payers, for their approval, a by-law granting a bonus of not less than $1,000,000 in aid of the promotion and construction of the canal.

Another resolution declared that the work which was calculated to benefit so large an extent of the whole Dominion, ought to receive the encouragement of the Government of the Dominion. This resolution, as also others regarding land grants, &c., were carried, and the meeting broke up at late hour.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY REUNION.

Final Adjournment Last Night---Closing Exercises---More Meetings to be Held.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The abolitionists' reunion closed to-night, the day having been occupied in miscellaneous speaking by every one who could get an opportunity, and the evening in listening to a concert by the Hampton ex-slave students. A resolution recommending the erection of a monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy and urging that, as he died in defense of the liberty of the press, this duty should be undertaken by the printers and journalists of the country, was adopted unanimously. A series of resolutions were also adopted, expressing gratification with the results of the reunion; declaring it a Christian duty, now that the negroes are free, to overcome all prejudices against them; calling on the country to cherish the spirit of liberty and justice; and appointing a committee to superintend the printing of the records, in book form, of the proceedings of this reunion, with all papers read thereat. A memorial resolution, in honor of Charles Sumner was also drafted by a committee appointed for that purpose, and unanimously adopted. The usual resolutions of thanks to the officers was adopted. After arranging to hold annual reunions of a character similar to this one, an adjournment was had *sine die*.

CASUALTIES.

Young Lady Burned To Death at a School Exhibition.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 12.—Miss Sallie Smith, about seventeen years of age, a student of the Female School, Oakland, Kentucky, was fatally burned last night during the school exhibition exercises. She was standing on the stage near a coal oil lamp which exploded and at once enveloped her in flames. She immediately rushed among the audience, causing great confusion among them, most of whom escaped by windows and doors. Her father, A. H. Smith, in endeavoring to save her, had his hands seriously burned. Her physicians report her dying this morning.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—A little seven year old daughter of Philip Heitkamp was burned to death last night while attempting to build a fire with the assistance of kerosene oil.

Sad Fatal Accident.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 12.—Last evening Wm. Maxwell returning from a hunting expedition, some boys gave him permission to shoot. Maxwell, thinking he had discharged his gun, when leaving the woods drew upon them and instantly killed a boy named George Schatzinger.

Oregon Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Grover, Democrat, is elected Governor of Oregon. The Legislature if about equally divided between the Democrats, Republicans and Independents. Cannot get figures.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same is my *Great White River*. The commission they get, for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

NEW IMPORTED

TABLE SAUCE!

CHINA SOY,
INDIA SOY,
SULTANA SAUCE,
YORKSHIRE RELISH,
BEEFSTEAK SAUCE,
BENGAL CHUTNA,
HARVEY SAUCE,
PRINCE OF WALES SAUCE,
LONDON CLUB SAUCE,
SOHO SAUCE,
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
SCHRIMP SAUCE,
ANCHOVY SAUCE,
TABASCO SAUCE,
CHILI VINEGAR,
TARRAGON VINEGAR,
JOHN BULL SAUCE,
ITALIAN OLIVE OIL.

D. M. JENKINS,

20 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Meeting of the Board---May Statistics, &c.

The Board of Health held their regular bi-monthly session yesterday afternoon in their office, Municipal Hall, Dr. Arthurs in the chair. Health Officer Gray presented his monthly report for May, as follows:

Nuisances abated	551
Received from permits	218
Received from fines	$109 00
	65 00
	$174 00
Expended during May	14 90
Balance	$159 10
Suits institu

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will be the orator before the Alumni Association of Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the ensuing commencement of that institution.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges has decided, in Senator MITCHELL'S case, that there was not a sufficient basis for any of the charges made against him. They were trumped up for sensational effect, and were the result of a dirty factional fight in Oregon.

MR. MCJUNKIN, the defeated candidate for Judge in Butler county, refuses to abide by the declared result of the primary meetings, and claims to be the regular nominee, alleging that he was cheated, and all that. Taking the back-pay has demoralized him and made him a disorganizer.

THE New York Bar Association have just passed a series of resolutions to the effect that the qualifications of young lawyers should be raised to a higher standard. This, unquestionably, is true; but why do not the senior members of the profession come to their assistance and encouragement? Example is so much more potent than precept.

THE scope and thoroughness of the various reforms which the new Secretary of the Treasury has projected will presently, if he pushes things as energetically as he promises to do, bring him into direct collision with some of the managing politicians, and then we shall be better able to judge concerning his vertebræ. Meanwhile it is to be observed that the successor of SAWYER has not yet been nominated.

THE impression seem to be steadily gaining ground in New York that JAY GOULD is again slowly but surely drawing his toils about the Erie Railroad, and that within a comparatively short time he will have regained control of it. Two years ago this man was ignominiously driven from the management of the road by Governor DIX and General SICKLES. The Erie seems doomed and destined to be an illfated corporation.

THE free trade papers are lustily denouncing Senator CAMERON because he has seen fit to openly designate the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty as a free trade scheme—which it has vastly the appearance of being. What these journals hoped was, that the people might be kept in ignorance of its nature until after ratification—when opposition would be too late. That treaty must be considered in open Senate. Let the people so demand.

THE proof of the pudding is in the eating: The United States Senate Committee on Claims has very properly indorsed the position recently taken in the House by Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, that a sale of cotton to the Confederate government was conclusive proof of disloyalty, and a valid reason for denying the claim of a party against whom such an act could be proven. This decision will stop a good many cormorants from the further prosecution of their designs against the people's treasury.

THE National Convention of lumber manufacturers and commission merchants, to be held at Williamsport, in this State, on the 23d inst., promises to be quite an important gathering. The lumbermen of the United States will be present in very large numbers, and many prominent manufacturers and dealers from Canada have also signified their intention of being present. A national organization will also be formed, it being held that a union of all those engaged in this important industry is absolutely necessary to the proper protection of their interests.

ALL things considered, WHITTIER'S poem on SUMNER, the reading of which formed part of the exercises connected with the delivery of CURTIS'S recent commemorative oration on the life and character of the deceased statesman, is perhaps the noblest product of his muse, compassing heights and depths of creative song which he never attained before. It is a grand, noble, and fitting tribute to the memory of a grand and noble son of the old Bay State—organ-toned throughout—and worthy alike of the subject, and of the exalted genius of the poet.

THE Louisville and Portland canal question, which has for so long a period engrossed the attention of Congress and attracted the public interest, has at length been definitively settled; General WEITZELL, of the United States Engineer Corps, having the day before yesterday formally, on the part of the United States Government, accepted the canal from the officers of the Company, and receipted to them for the same. Under the provisions of the bill fixing the time for the delivery, the tolls are now reduced from the company's rates to ten cents per ton on hull measurement, and five cents per ton on all other measurements.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, commenting on the silly allegation of the *Post*, of this city, that a distinguished Ohio Democrat had assured it that nine out every ten Democrats in Ohio side with Senator THURMAN, says:

The name of that gentleman "who so thoroughly understands the situation in Ohio" would be very agreeable for every body to know just at this time. We would like to have him step to the front wherehe can be seen. That he is a bondholder or National banker or associated with them in interest we are quite certain. There are not enough Democrats in this State who agree with THURMAN on the finances to make an ordinary country mass-meeting. He and the Eastern money power back of him may make something of a struggle in the State Convention, but their ideas have no foothold among the masses. It is not the *Enquirer* which prejudiced the people against THURMAN. That he did for himself when he united with Wall street and became the champion of GRANT'S veto.

A FEW weeks ago, standing by the open grave of SUMNER, Senator SCHURZ solemnly promised to dedicate himself to the unfinished labors of the dead statesman; and here is the first earnest of his purpose: Speaking through his paper—the St. Louis *Westliche Post*—of the Civil Rights bill, the measure which of all others the Massachusetts Senator held nearest his heart, he says:

"We have no prejudice against a man of dark color; but we cannot keep silent when our law-makers meddle with matters that do not concern them at all, and when they thus create a precedent which might have very serious consequences, particularly for the Germans. We fight for the greatest possible freedom and for the equality of all men before the law. If they also get the right of suffrage, it is more than enough."

Compared with the abject moral recreancy of this accomplished vender of polished sentences, the cowardly knave PISTOL was an unspotted knight; for he has "disgraced beauty of sentiment by deformity of conduct, and the maxims of a freeman by the actions of a slave."

THE "Independent" conventions recently held in Illinois and Indiana, nominally in the interest of the farmers, both took ground in favor of more currency. They both adopted resolutions proposing to abolish the National banks and substitute an unlimited issue of greenbacks in their place, redeemable in government bonds at a low rate of interest, and the Indiana platform goes further and proposes "that the circulating notes of the National and State banks, as well as all local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and a paper currency issued by the government which shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, duties on imports included and declared equal with gold the lawful money of the United States. This currency or money to be interchangeable at the pleasure of the holders for government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, say 3.65, the government creditors to have the privilege of, taking the money or the bonds at their election, reserving to Congress the right to regulate the rate of interest on the bonds and the volume of the currency." This is the direct opposite of the President's platform.

REFERRING to the placing of a handsome cross and bouquet, bearing the inscription "A Tribute to Union Dead from Confederate Soldiers," upon the cannon guarding the lot in which the Federal dead are interred at Baltimore, by the "Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States," during their decoration exercises last Wednesday, the New York *Graphic* observes that it was "a graceful thing." So it was. But what has our contemporary to say with regard to the emphatic and vociferously applauded declarations of the orator of the day, that "their cause was that of every lover of liberty, in all time, the world over," that "it never can be lost," that "we rest with implicit confidence in the justice of the decision which the supreme tribunal of history will render in our favor," and that "our whole population —men, women, and the growing children —for thirteen years have never wavered in their fixed determination to secure, recover and preserve their rights as freemen inherited from free ancestors." Surely such utterances as these—and the eager assent with which they were universally received—are not less significant than was the courteous deed which elicited the *Graphic's* admiration. It is a good thing to be magnanimous; but it is also a necessary thing to be just. And we, also, have the memory of our dead to guard.

HANDS OFF.

In the discussion of the financial problem, it is well to bear in mind that there are three different ways of looking at it. There are those who think that it is best to leave well enough alone, and who are content to keep things as they are, trusting to the recuperative energy of the country to lift it out of the slough it is now in. A second class think this cannot be done without the issue of more money; whilst a third class think contraction is the sovereign remedy, and the resumption of specie payments the royal road to relief.

The President and those who agree with him, belong to the latter class, whilst Senators MORTON and LOGAN belong to the opposite class. One is for contraction and the other for expansion; but it by no means follows, as some folks seem rashly to conclude, that all who differ from the President, in this matter, are expansionists. Such papers as the New York *Bulletin* and New York *Evening Post* have all along opposed expansion; but they cannot accept the President's financial theories. Opposition to contraction does not imply expansion; and the more especially as the opposition in this case grows out of the suddenness and violence of the contraction proposed rather than out of hostility to contraction properly managed.

We are of those who have never been able to look with favor upon expansion. We have come to regard a system of free banking as something desirable, because it has a degree of elasticity about it, which our present system has not; yet if we thought it involved a permanent expansion of the currency, we should discard it. But contraction has never seemed to us a whit better than expansion. The latter might produce a fictitious temporary prosperity, but would certainly be followed by revulsions and disasters; and the former is as sure to bring shrinkage of values, loss of property, stagnation of industry and paralysis of trade as the sun to rise and set, unless managed cautiously and judiciously, and so slowly as to be almost imperceptible. We are, therefore, opposed alike to expansion and contraction; and in expressing dissent from the President's contraction policy, we wish it distinctly understood that inflation is as distasteful to us as contraction.

We are satisfied, from the experience of the past, that it is much better to leave this matter alone, and let the financial sore heal of itself. The country has a good and a safe currency, and, if let alone, will work out its own deliverance. It is like a man with a strong, sound constitution, prostrated by a sudden illness. For the moment it is helpless; but, when the illness has run its course, nature will assert her supremacy and put the prostrate body once more upon its feet. No doses nor want medicine, and depletion must be as fatal as stimulation. Let the sick man alone, and give him time to recuperate. We have no doubt that DR. SANGRADO believes honestly and firmly in his bloodletting theory; but the country has as much need of all the currency afloat, to help it out of its troubles, as the sick man has need of all the blood in his veins to enable him to get well. The best doctor for the national patient, in his present condition, is Dr. Let-us-alone.

The long depressed business of the country is in a fair way of recovery. The crops never promised greater abundance, and a bountiful harvest after a monetary crisis always brings about a revival of activity. There may be less speculation than hitherto, and less vigor in certain doubtful pursuits; but legitimate business is sure to recover its wonted energy, and commerce to fill its old channels, if matters are only left to arrange themselves naturally. When Congress has adjourned, and the crops have begun to move, and men can feel free from the doubts and uncertainties of threatened legislation, the country will most surely recover from its palsy, and resume its commercial activity.

THE worst of it is, about wrong ideas, that, after being exploded, they grow into shape again, and return periodically with as much plausibility as ever. The idea that the prohibition of all bank issues less than ten dollars would bring gold and silver out to supply their place, was exploded years ago, and experience showed that instead of bringing out gold and silver into circulation, it was the growth of shin-plasters that was stimulated. We have no idea of going back to the era of shinplasters; and as the small notes of the government and the national banks answer all the purposes of gold and silver, what would be gained by the substitution of one for the other, even if the substitution were practicable?

GENERAL BURNSIDE, a brave soldier and a true Republican, is likely to pull through as United States Senator from Rhode Island. No man in the Union deserves that honor more; yet the bare possibility of his success causes the Democratic papers to open up all their batteries of abuse upon him. Nothing troubles them so much as the political success of a Union soldier, and nothing rejoices them so much as the political preferment of one who was a rebel soldier.

PERSONAL.

Sumner's house in Washington is for sale, and will doubtless soon be swallowed up in the 'Arlington,' by whose eaves it is shadowed.

General Putnam's grave at Brooklyn, Conn., is in a sadly neglected condition, and it is proposed to ask the Legislature of that State to make an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the erction of a suitable monument to the memory of the old hero.

Miss Kate Field is surely going on the stage. She writes: "I go in self-defense, as a purely sedentary career is killing me. I can't get physical exercise enough, and my digestion says I must have it. I shall always write, writing better because I shall write purely for love, not for bread and butter."

Henry J. Raymond's son, who graduated with honor from Yale College a few years ago, and who was expected by his father to succeed him in the *Times* newspaper, is now law reporter on the Brooklyn *Union*. He studied law for two years, and then concluded to adopt the profession of his dead father.

Omaha, Nebraska, has something new, a baby ghost. A paper of that city declares that in a certain house every other night at twelve o'clock, "a baby is heard to cry and a cradle to rock, when there is not a baby or a cradle in the family who reside there," and that diligent search through the "building has failed to disclose the mystery."

"The man with a fork" is still an object of interest in Paris. At last advices an abscess had formed at the side of the poor fellow's abdomen, and it is now hoped by his medical attendants that the fork will pass out in that manner. Nature herself having proved a more skilful surgeon than any of the faculty in Paris. Meanwhile the singular adventure has been brought upon the stage. He is the only dry-goods clerk on record who has distinguished himself.

There is an attempt to pluck the laurels from the brow of Miss Carroll, who, as is well known, is the savior of her country by her plan of the Tennessee campaign. A presumptuous St. Louis individual, who calls himself Charles M. Scott, actually charges that she purloined the idea from him after he had entrusted it to her for transmission to the Secretary of War, in 1861. Probably Miss Carroll is unjustly accused. We have often heard of the similarity of the ideas of great minds, and this may be a case in point. We shall next have Grant or Sherman laying claim to originating the movement.

A VERDICT against the Western Union Telegraph Company has just been rendered in the New York Marine Court for $342, at the suit of H. B. Claflin and others. The amount is unimportant compared with the principle involved. The plaintiff's clerk handed to a telegraph operator a message to one of their salesmen, then traveling South, worded as follows:

"Atlantic twelve D, twelve one half off trade." In the transmission of the dispatch the D was changed to A, and in consequence the salesman, after inquiring at the office in Portage City of the operator if A were correct, sold 2½ bales of A sheeting, being the best quality, at 14½ cents per yard, the price at the time being two cents higher, making a loss to plaintiff of $300 for which, with interest, this suit is brought to recover.

The defence was that it was a cypher message and was not repeated as it should have been under the conditions printed upon the company's blanks. Also that the salesman was negligent in selling at a price lower than had been known for years. The verdict, however, was rendered against the company, as above stated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Jeff. Davis will be back in a day or two. Will he put his Foote in it?

Pot *versus* kettle: Dana's New York *Sun* stigmatizes Storey's Chicago *Times* as "nasty."

The morocco manufacturers of the United States will hold their next annual meeting at Long Branch, on the second Tuesday in July.

The next meeting of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers will be held at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the 24th instant.

It looks as if that draft which Louisiana has made on the sympathy of the Christian city of Pittsburgh is to be allowed to go to protest.

Virginia is approaching its wheat harvest with an unprecedented yield. There has not been a prospect equal to it since the war.

In abandoning the civil suits against Tweed, Woodward and Connolly, the State of New York must release the bondsmen of these parties.

Fourth of July signs: The premature patriotism of the small boy is upon us, and the voice of the furtive cracker is heard in the land.

Yeast: The Synod of the Irish Episcopal Church has decided to strike the damnatory clauses out of the Athanasian creed, and to use that creed only three times a year in the service.

And now San Francisco is unhappy, and refuses to be comforted with the big trees, Asiatic commerce, silk worms cotton and tea culture. Taxes.

The Grangers have arranged to obtain crop statistics of their own from all over the country this year, independent of the Agricultural Bureau.

Wednesday's issue of the Rochester *Express* was an unusually interesting and readable number. "Expressions" had a lucid interval of silence.

The Springfield *Republican* is respectfully informed that the COMMERCIAL does not consider it necessary to sneeze whenever the President takes snuff.

Church creeds are slowly taking on the character of platforms in certain respects, binding more and more by free consent and less and less by compulsion.

We fear that Sam Bard, "which is Postmaster" at Atlanta, Georgia, is a flunkey. He runs a paper, and is absolutely besmearing President Grant with praise.

The President of Amherst College is experimenting on the circulation of sap in trees and plants, and has made some very interesting as well as important discoveries.

Nearly a thousand bills are recorded on the books of both Houses of Congress, all of which have been introduced too late to even secure the consideration of a committee.

Why cannot our shopkeepers furnish their counters with sliding seats, that can be pulled out and pushed in, as convenience requires, for the use of their saleswomen?

The Chicago Industrial Exhibition managers have completed their arrangements for 1874. The Exposition will open on the 9th of September and close on the 10th of October following.

Progressing: France has now four thousand homœopathic practitioners; Germany, five hundred; Great Britain, four hundred; Italy, two hundred, and the United States nearly six thousand.

The sum paid by Yale College, during the last forty years, for the education of graduates now living, and for which it has not been reimbursed, amounts to five hundred thousand dollars.

Congressman Lamar's words are most admirable: now let the South, in whose name he assumed authoritatively to speak, supplement and fulfil them with correspondingly excellent deeds.

There is a financial panic in Peru. One of the wealthiest merchants of Lima recently failed for the sum of $2,546,000, other large houses followed, and a general panic ensued, so that trade is now prostrate.

And now Utah has revealed a mountain of pure sulphur, that has but fifteen per cent. of impurities. This gives a commercial product at once that is sufficient to supply all of our demands for an incalculable period.

Chicago is making grand preparations for the laying, on the 24th inst., of the cornerstone of the new government building to be erected in that city. It will occupy a whole square, and will include postoffice and other government offices.

What It Means.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The legal-tender currency in circulation amounts to $382,000,000, and the fractional currency to $47,000,000. As General Grant proposes to withdraw both and allow no paper circulation under $10, we have here an aggregate of $429,000,000 to be extinguished. If it be funded in five per cent. gold bonds the interest would amount to $21,450,000 annually, increasing the total interest to some $111,000,000. There would be no other way than this of extinguishing the notes, as to raise that much additional revenue for the purpose would be next to impossible, even under the tremendous pressure of the war taxes. The proposition, then, simply amounts to an increase of the annual load of interest to the extent stated.

The present Congress, like its predecessor, has been ardently endeavoring to reduce the public expenditures by cutting down the army and diminishing the civil service, and bringing all branches of the government gradually down to a lower scale of expenses. A reduction per annum of $21,450,000 would be considered quite an achievement, in view of the difficulties encountered in the performance of such a task. Instead of which the President proposes a permanent increase in the annual expenditures to that amount, for no public service at all except to get rid of a currency that is admitted to be the best and most reliable we ever had.

Of course, in order to bear this additional burden, the revenues must be increased in some way, and that can only be done by taxation, which is accordingly intimated in the President's memorandum. Those, therefore, who so readily shout for the withdrawal of the national paper money are advocates of higher taxes, whether they admit it or not, and as the most of them have very litte property to tax probably they are the more ready to tax that of other people. The restoration of the income tax has been already proposed, and the most earnest efforts have been made to restore the taxes on tea and coffee. The bill passed by the House really does tax all sales of gold, silver, stocks and bonds, and if the currency is to be funded there must, as a matter of course, be scores of such taxes, for the government must have money.

To minds unused to dealing with fiscal topics on a large scale, the repeal of the legal-tender act seems a mere change in the standard of value, so that greenbacks will be worth as much as gold, instead of gold being at so much premium. But the immediate effect of all such changes is that the entire creditor class demand payment in coin. When Chase made his partial decision on the legal-tender act, as far as it went it was for the time the law, and at once millions of dollars of railway and canal bonds became subject to demand for payment in gold. In this city we know of cases in which ground rents and mortgages were made the bases of demands for payment in the same way. Extending this applying this generally, we can see what a revolution the change would work. In this city the mortgages and ground rents cannot amount to less than $200,000,000, and what they must be in the whole republic we leave the reader to imagine. All legal contracts would be liable to the same extortionate demands. The gold premium is now about 10½. What would it be with this enormous demand suddenly precipitated upon the entire markets of the country, with probably $500,000,000 in gold demanded and not more than $150,000,000 in the country to meet it with?

Can any one imagine that a creditor having a legal right to demand gold, when gold is at a premium, would fail to do it? All experience proves that the scarcer any kind of value the currency becomes the more desperately everybody grasps at it. And hence the New York *Post*, a bullionist paper, speaks of the President's plan of resumption as a proposal to jump off the roof instead of descending by the stairs. Of all the experiments that ever have been tried with our American financial system, this seems to us the wildest, the crudest, the most utterly reckless of the condition and necessities of the country and of the probable consequences. Indeed, the President himself seems to be uncertain about it, for he says that discussion of the subject might change his views.

Another point is worthy of notice. The suppression of all notes under $10 seems in itself a simple matter. But it necessitates a circulation of $600,000,000 of coin continually. Even without resumption we use $100,000,000 in gold so much that the abrasion from constant handling has become a serious item. But with 50,000,000 of people incessantly handling coin, the abrasion would soon very seriously decrease the entire mass. Who is to bear this loss? A proposition has been made that the government shall bear it, in which case so much per annum must be added to the regular taxation to meet the loss on coinage. Without any action on the part of a government to debase the currency the debasement is constantly going on. Any coin currency, therefore, so far from offering any advantages over a sound national paper currency, has many very great disadvantages. All that seems to be necessary with the greenbacks and national bank notes is to make them redeemable in coin, and that can be done without a contraction of $429,000,000 in the currency. There is no need of burning the house down to get rid of the rats.

A Lincoln Rail.

In the procession at Forrest, Livingston County, Ill., on Decoration Day four veterans carried a rail, concerning which a correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes the following:

The history of this particular rails runs, briefly thus: It was sent by Gov. Oglesby of Illinois, to the Hon. Allen A. Burton, of Kentucky, soon after the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, of which convention both Mr. Oglesby and Mr. Burton were members, and Mr. B. an elector-at-large for Kentucky. It had been planned by a noted slave dealer to mob the rail when it should arrive at its destination; and on its arrival the mob, headed by its leader, surrounded the express office to do the deed of fanatic villainy, but a few determined faces about the express wagon caused the mob to halt, waver, and then sneak away. The rail has stood guard in Mr. Burton's house for fourteen years, and on its leaving there a few days ago, for his new home at Forest, Ill., it was escorted to the railway station by a large procession of patriotic citizens to bid it good-by on its return to its native State. Its a dopted county, that would gladly have seen it mobbed fourteen years ago, is now Republican in its politics, and witness the absence of this rail as the loss of a great apostle of political righteousness. During the rebellion Mr. Burton's house was alternately taken by the Federals and rebels, as officers' headquarters, and, although they spared nothing else, it so happened that the rail was comparatively undisturbed until the other day, on its leaving Lancaster, Ky., when it was considerably chipped by some of its more enthusiastic friends. Four yeaes ago this rail, draped in mourning, figured conspicuously at meetings held in Kentucky to ratify the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, and it has been a prominent object at Republican gatherings held for various purposes since the war, and now remains here at Mr. Burton's home, whither he has removed, as a reminder of what he underwent during the late war in behalf of the Union. Accompanying this rail is the following certificate:

DECATUR, Ill., June 1, 1860.

I do hereby certify that the rail this day delivered to Dr. G. W. McMellen, to be by him sent to A. A. Burton, of Lancaster, Ky., is from a lot of 30,000 made by Abraham Lincoln and myself thirty years ago in this county, and that I have resided in this county ever since that time.

His
JOHN ✕ HANKS.
mark.

Attest: R. J. OGLESBY.

THE ABSENCE OF SECTARIANISM has been developed in a high degree in the endowments to Cornell University. The gifts to the College show that the friends of the institution are found among many sects, and some of them in none. Mr. Cornell, it is said, is by education a Quaker; Mr. Sage, who has given $300,000, is a Congregationalist; Mr. McGraw, who has given about $150,000, is a Methodist; Mr. Hiram Sibley, who has given $90,000, is an Episcopalian of the Evangelical school; and Broad Church school is represented by an anonymous gift of $100,000; Goldwin Smith, who has given both work and money to the institution from the first, is a member of the Church of England; William Kelley, who gave the Mathematical Library, is a Baptist; the gentleman who founded the University Religious Lectureship, belongs to no church, and Joseph Seligman and his friends, who have established a professorship of Hebrew and Oriental literature and history, are of the Jewish faith.

The shinplaster currency of the Michigan mining district forms a source of great complaint in that section.

REPLBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
COL. THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
HON. JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
HON. MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. P. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Rev. J. M. Jones has received a call from the Presbyterian church at Pine Run, Pa.

Rev. D. D. McColl has declined the call to the Presbyterian church at Columbia, Pa.

Bishop Haven, immediately after adjournment of the Bishops' meeting, recently held, left for New Orleans.

The First Congregational church, of Lexington, Mass., is using a Bible that was presented to the parish by Governor John Hancock, in 1793.

Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, has gone to Ohio to spend a few days of rest, with the hope of improving his health.

A peculiarity of a recent confirmation at the Episcopal church of the Advent, Boston, was that each of the thirty-one female candidates wore a white veil.

Rev. Wm. Wragg, formerly of the Methodist church, of late connected with the United Brethren, is preaching to the Methodist church, Youngstown, Ohio.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey will preach next Sabbath evening on "The Bible Alone the Rule of Faith and Practice." Roman Catholics are respectfully invited to be present.

Rev. Dr. Milligan, pastor of the Eighth street Reformed Presbyterian church of this city, is much improved in health, and was able to attend the meeting of his Synod in Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson, of the Allegheny Theological Seminary, is to deliver an address before the graduates of the Marietta, Ohio, college at commencement, the latter part of this month.

At a recent meeting of Mormons, at Manchester, England, Elder J. F. Smith, on taking the chair, said Mormons were proud of their principles because they were pure, ennobling and godlike.

The Rev. Dr. Newhall, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, has become so hopelessly ill that a new President will have to be elected at the coming Commencement.

Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Worship, took occasion, a short time since, to deny indignantly the rumor that he is a man devoid of all Christianity, and a disciple of the late Dr. Strauss.

The Walton Methodist Episcopal church, corner Sarah and Twenty-fourth streets, South Side, on last Sabbath made an effort to raise money to pay off the debts on the property, and we learn they raised quite a sum of money.

Rev. J. W. Edie, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Ebensburg, Pa., whose health for some time past has been somewhat impaired, and who has been granted a few weeks leave of absence, has gone on a recruiting expedition to Seneca Lake, New York.

Rev. W. K. Marshall, formerly editor of the Brownsville *Times*, but now a member of the Kansas M. E. Conference, was in the city last Sabbath and filled the pulpit of Walton M. E. church in the morning and the Liberty street M. E. church in the evening.

A Presbyterian clergyman in St. Louis offers a reward of $50 to any one who will give the name of a Presbyterian minister, who is a member of the Presbytery under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, who has at any time preached the doctrine of infant damnation.

Pere Hyacinthe, accompanied by his wife, has lately made a tour in Holland, at the invitation of the leading Dutch Universities. On one occasion he addressed the University of Leyden, in a conference on "The Roman Theocracy and Liberty," which was attended by a great and enthusiastic assembly, including Prince Alex. ander and other members of the royal household.

A Pointed Address.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.

The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.

The very smallest rate of profit charged.

The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.

The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.

Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.

Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.

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Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.

Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO,
The One-Price, Ready Money
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818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!

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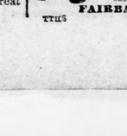
COUNTY TREASURER.

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.



Fairbank's Standard
Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
45 Wood Street Pittsburgh.
TTHS

Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded workrooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Eshna, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen
On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
TThs PRINCIPAL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs.
THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.
Price of Water in Barrels, (oak)..... $4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak)..... 3 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak)..... 3 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry).. 5 25

Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
45 Wood Street Pittsburgh.
TTHS

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits,
Polonaise,
Lace Jackets,
Parasols,
Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.

MILLINERY
AND
STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.
TThs

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER
FOR
SPRING SALES,
At No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.
Where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found
40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.,
Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings,
Drawing Room, Library and

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering 100 shares (a "lot" or "round") of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for a sixty days contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Vellier, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co., F. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munro & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,

6 Broad street, New York.

A. A. McCARTY,

BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

mwfs

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, 1874.

We propose to have a stereotyped plate reporting the condition of the Pittsburgh money market, for the features of one day are so uniformly produced in the next that there is little encouragement to even change the wording of our report. Rates for money in this market are too well established to soften even under the influence of such tropical weather as we have had today. Some of the banks report a good demand for all their funds and that they have no surplus; the cashier of one of our wealthiest institutions, in answer to our inquiry as to the supply of money and the rate of interest, said they had plenty to loan, and as to rate they never loaned under one per cent. a month; that if borrowers did not like it they had the privilege of declining to take the money.

We give this only to show that although money is abundant, ratesare well sustained, and that the bank officer referred to stated without equivocation facts which many others act on but do not acknowledge.

It is generally believed that several of our wealthiest banks, during the panic employed the medium of their directors or brokers to purchase paper at the panic rates prevalent at that time, which they would not charge at regular board meetings. The benefit of these transactions undoubtedly accrued to the stockholders and to the right of the bank to get all it could for the use of its funds is as undoubted; the borrowers paid the rate willingly and eagerly so no one has the right to complain except it might be a matter of taste as to the *modus operandi*.

The money market of the world has long been accustomed to look to the Bank of England as the center and regulator of the rest of creation. For months past the bank has held the minimum rate of discount at four per cent., but the outside market, refused to follow, until now the once great regulator of bank rates acknowledges her inability to control the market, and drops her rates to three and a half per cent., in accordance with the rest of the market.

It has been the custom of the Bank of England to control the specie movements of the world by the simple change in her rates of discount. Whenever bullion was wanted, the discount rate was put up and specie commenced at once to gravitate toward London; when a sufficient or surplus amount was on hands, the minimum interest rate was put down, and the tide at once began to turn.

Since France has been drawing gold from the four quarters of the globe to prepare herself for a resumption of specie payments, every effort has been used to frustrate that movement, but without success. Of this want of success the *Bulletin* says:

> "It is surely time that the Bank of England should cease its vain attempts to control the specie movements of the world by the sacrifice *of British industry and British commerce* through the needless increase of the rate of discount, which invariably checks all the beneficial operations of commerce, and is as detrimental as well as external. There can be no doubt of the soundness of the principle, to which we have repeatedly called attention, that the precious metals are attracted by low rates of interest, and driven away by high rates. It is only by the reduction of the price of products and commodities, which will follow such a low rate of discount invariably produces, that gold can be attracted to England; but it requires considerable time to produce this result, and in the meantime the fall in prices, produced by the rise in the rate of discount, is the most injurious to the commerce and industry of Great Britain, for it checks the importations of the raw materials needed by British industry, hence reduces the production of the commodities for exportation which are Great Britain obtains all the gold she receives."

The *American Law Register* for April contains an article on the investment of trust funds, from which we quote one of its conclusions of interest to bank officers:

> "Where a bank or other corporation permits a trustee holding certificates of stock, transferrable only by one of its officers, and on which the name of the legal owner appears as trustee for another, to part with that stock, and no remedy can be enforced against the trustee, the corporation is held to have constructive notice of the contents of the instrument creating the trust; and if the trustee has exceeded his powers, or in any way committed a breach of trust with the privity of any of the corporation, the latter will be held liable to the same extent as the trustee."

The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Burnishing & Co., Bank and Exchange Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 12, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	110⅜	111	111	111⅛	111
U. S. 6's, 1881	106¼	106¼	106¼		106¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	121	121		121⅛
5-20's, 1862	113¼	113¼	113¼		113¼
5-20's, 1864	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛		108⅛
5-20's, 1865	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛		111⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜		119⅜
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛		120⅛
5-20's, 1868	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛		120⅛
10-40's	113	113	113		113
10-40's, coupons	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛		113⅛
Currency 6's	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝		114⅝
New 5 per cent.	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛		110⅛
Registered, 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛		116⅛
Western Union Tel.	72	72	72¼	72¼	72¼
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
Adams Express	107		107		107
Wells-Fargo Express	79		79⅜		79⅜
American Express	60½		60½		60½
United States Express	67¾		68		68
New York Central	88⅜		88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
Erie	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29	28⅞
Michigan Central	74	74⅛	74⅛		74⅛
Michigan Southern	73	73¼	73¼		73¼
Illinois Central		93	93¼		93¼
Cleve. and Pitts.		84¼	84¼		84¼
Chicago & Northw'n		89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island		90¼	90¼		90¼
St. Paul, common		33⅜	34		33⅜
Wabash, common	35¾	35⅞	35⅞		35⅞
Fort Wayne		97¾	98		98
Ohio and Mississippi		23¾	23¾		23¾
Union Pacific	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Chicago and Alton		97	97		97
Harlem	126		127		127
Money		2@3			4
C., C. & I. C.					48⅝
Tenn. State bonds, old		80			80½
Do. new		81			81
South Carolina, April		19			19
South Carolina, July		15½			15½
Missouri 6's		96			96

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	89½	89¾
Pennsylvania scrip	103⅝	—
Reading	56¾	57
Oil Creek	½	—
United Companies of New Jersey	80	—
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	44
Central Transportation Company	44	—
Empire Transportation Company	—	57
Pan Handle 7's	65	67

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 12, 1874.

The trade movement to-day was rather light especially in breadstuffs and produce, in which latter department, except in fresh fruits and vegetables, there was nearly no business transacted. In the flour trade a moderate jobbing business was transacted. There was a little more animation in grain transactions, and there is reason to look for a marked improvement in that line, although the market as yet is very far from being fairly active. Groceries were only moderately active without much change in the rather quiet condition of that market that has prevailed for two or three days.

A Chicago paper states that the dry goods trade of the West, instead of experiencing a season of dullness during the summer months, as is usually the case, bid fair this year to have a steady trade right through the season. There are similar indications in this city. The universal policy of retail dealers this spring, was to purchase only small stocks, and such as they could turn over in a short time, and the hand-to-mouth policy so generally pursued, renders it necessary for them to re-enter the market from time to time, and make fresh purchases to replenish their stocks.

The visible supply of grain in store at the principal cities of the country and in transit by rail, lakes and canals, on May 30th, was as follows: Wheat 9,711,744 bush; corn 6,241,151 bush; oats 1,921,195 bush; barley 105,951 bush.

The first new wheat of the season that we have seen was a sample of Tennessee wheat raised by a colored farmer of that State. The sample shown to us by Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., of this city, is very fine. Samples of the same grain were exhibited at the grain board of Cairo, and sold at auction at $1 per bushel.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	995	Cheese, lxs	207
Corn, sacks	695	Wheat, sks	627
Rye, sacks	55	Oats, sacks	3,023
Bacon, pkgs	21	Bacon, tres	54

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On smaller sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a more general wholesale movement in grain during the past two days, transactions in car lots being much more numerous. Wheat is at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel for winter; amber ruling at about $1 45. There is a slightly firmer feeling in oats, and we quote at 60@61c for white; 58@59c for mixed. A considerable inquiry for corn was developed today, and there are indications of an upward tendency. Quotations are 78@80c for prime yellow ear; 75@76c for shelled. Rye and barley continue dull and nominal. We note sales of car lots as follows:

1 car red winter wheat, in elevator.....$1 35
1 car red winter wheat, in elevator.....1 35
3 cars white oats, buyers furnish sacks.....58c
2 cars white oats, in elevator.....60c
1 car white oats, in elevator.....60c
2 cars mixed oats, in elevator.....60c
1 car car corn.....78c
1 car car corn, prime yellow.....80c
1 car shelled corn, in elevator.....76c

Sales in a jobbing way and to country trade were light to-day, at prices 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—Trade in flour was rather quiet, transactions generally being confined to supplying the immediate wants of regular customers. Receipts are not so heavy to-day, less than 1,000 bbls being received, against 3,000 the day before. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: St. Louis $ 00@0 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter at $7@7 50; yellow $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—There is a firm tendency toward an easier market. Receipts yesterday by river were 1,500 bales. We quote at $25 00@25 00 ₱ ton from store, and $22 00@23 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $25 00@26 00; common to good $22 00@23 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Market fairly active; we quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 40@1 50; oil meal $1 80@2 00; chopped feed $1 70@1 75 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market for butter is entirely without strength and those who have butter to sell are obliged to sacrifice their stock. The market is overstocked, and for choice butter 15c is all that can be realized—although quotations are nominally above that figure—and we learn of a sale of prime butter at 12½c per pound; common to good are quoted from 8@12c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 60@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 30@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 28@32c ₱ ₱.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 10c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Live 65@75c at 00 ₱ pair as to size —market good.

CHEESE—There is a considerable accumulation of stock in market, receipts for the past two weeks amounting to 3,674 boxes. The market is rather quiet at 13@13½c for Ohio factory; 11@12c for Western Reserve dairy; and 14@15c for Switzer.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ ₱; choice peaches 13c ₱ ₱; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Receipts for the week have been very liberal for the past three days, and the upward tendency apparent at the opening of the week has been arrested. The supply is good and demand active at 17c ₱ doz. for strictly fresh.

TROPICAL FRUITS—We quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ ₱, 73c; No. 2 ₱ ₱, 60c.

HIDES—Market is very dull, with little trouble of any sort. The quiet growth of 1873 at 25@35c ₱ ₱; old stock 10@15c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₱ ₱; buckwheat 20c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The bottom has dropped out of the market for old stock, and sales have been at panic prices. We learn of a sale of fifty sacks of peach blows at $1 00 and of a smaller lot of Jackson reds at 90c. Most dealers, however, hold their stocks (which are large for this time of the year) at much higher prices, some of them quoting at $1 25@1 30 from store. New potatoes are very scarce and high, being quoted at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

SMALL FRUITS—The supply of strawberries is large, and the market is dull. We quote at 15c ₱ quart wholesale for the best goods. We noticed the first gooseberries of the season, in the market to-day, which were quoted at 12½c ₱ quart.

VEGETABLES—Trade fairly active. New onions 75c ₱ box. New cabbage $5 00 ₱ bbl. New peas $1 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.

Trade among the wholesale grocers was quiet to-day, the limit to movement being rather light. There was some talk of a change in the prices of coffee, but no quotable change was made, and former quotations remain unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		Oolong	25 @ 83
Fancy	30 @ 35	Fancy	40 @ 50
Choice	24@ 26	Souchong	25 @ 85
Prime	22 c	*Molasses.* ₱ gal.	
Mixed	20 c	Strictly choice	70 @ 80c
Java	33 c	Good	60 @ 65c
Roasted Coffees. ₱ lb.		Prime	50 @ 55c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Demerara	65@70c
Loose	26½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	36 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10½c	Low grades, as to quality	45@50c
Standard B	10¾c	*Rice.* ₱ lb.	
Standard C	10¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard Extra C	9¾c	Patna	8@8½c
American extra C	9¼c	Rangoon	@ 8c
		Raisins.	
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Gunpowder	50@$1 00	Valentias, ₱ lb	13@16c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Japan	55c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@16c

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade was very active during the last two days, and dealers could hardly keep up to their orders. Some changes of minor importance will probably be made in quotations to-morrow, but to-day prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb., 14c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb., 9½@10c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb., 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 11c; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $7 00; ham, on shoulders, 8½@9c; ½ ₱ sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 10½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb., 12½; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 12½c; ½ bbls, do, 13c, buckets, do, 13½c; in 3 ₱ bucket cans, do, 14c; in 5 ₱ cans, do, 15c; in 10 ₱ pails, do, 15c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ lb., 10c; lard oil, 90c.

FISH—Trade moderately active. Prices are unchanged as follows: Cod, ₱ lb., 5c; mackerel, $21 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 mess do, $25 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 mackerel, $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $18 00; extra No. 2 mackerel $17 50; No. 2 bay mackerel $16 00; Labrador herring, $7 00; No. 1 mackerel $14 25. Georges codfish $5 50 ₱ 100; medium do $4 00; Lake trout $7 50; white fish $6 00; Lake Superior do $7 00; Potomac herring, bbls $6 75; hlf bbls $3 62; Potomac shad, bbls $7 00; Buffalo herring, per quarter, $2 50 in a box, $1 75. On hlf bbls 25c for extra packing is charged.

LARD OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gall; in car lots at the usual deduction. Miners' oil, 45c.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm: hams 10@11c ₱ ₱; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 9½@9¾c; shoulders 10@7½c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

TALLOW—We quote extra winter strained 90@92c ₱ gallon; summer 8@9c; No. 2, 7@7½c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ ₱ for prime and 9½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black ash, 2½c; arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearls 10c. Market very dull.

ALES—X $6 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Edinburgh ale, in hhds and qrs, 22 gal, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $40 00@41 00; bbls, 38 gals, $32 50@35 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 25.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $3 25@3 75; choice $4 50@5 00; parlor, $6 50; carpet brooms $1 00@1 25; whisks $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand. We note sales of Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c; ₱ ₱.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: 1 ₱ cans $6 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $4 00; 1-lb cans $5 50; 5-₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱.

COTTON YARNS—Are quoted as follows, No. 1, 24c; No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22c; No. 4, 21c; No. 5, 20c; No. 6, 19c; No. 7, 18c; No. 8, 17c; No. 9, 16c; No. 10, 15c; No. 11, 14c; No. 12, 13c; No. 13, 12c; No. 14, 11c; No. 15, 10c; No. 16, 9c; No. 17, 8c; No. 18, 7c; No. 19, 6c; No. 20, 5c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations unrgiven at $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11; ginger snaps 12c; oysters crackers 9c; soda crackers 6½c; sugar crackers 9c; butter crackers 6½c; water crackers 6½c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manila 7@12c; hardware papers 9@12c; bag manila 4½@5c; fancy colored 13@14c; straw, news, 1½@1½c; rag, news, 12½@13c; book papers 15@16c ₱ ₱.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made $5 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ ₱ and woolen at 3c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60, jobbing lots $1 80@2 00.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and steady. We quote high wines at $1 06@1 09¼ ₱ gall.

WOOL—The movement of wool continues rather limited, without any alterations in quotations, which are as follows:

Fine fleece	43@44c	Medium fleece	40@42c
Tubwashed	42@43c	Common fleece	35@38c
Combing	40@42c	Pulled wools	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

American No. 1, foundry pig	$32 50@33 50
American No. 2, foundry pig	31 50@32 00
American No. 3, forge	26 00@28 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	24 00@25 00
Scotch pig	35 00@37 00
Old rails	36 00@38 00
No. 1, wrought scrap	33 00@35 00
American refined bar	3 cts
American common	62 50

Prices of pig iron manufactured in the "Schuylkill" and "Lebanon" Valleys:

Foundry, No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots	$33 00@—
Foundry, No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots	32 00@—
Gray Forge Neutral, in 100 ton lots	28 00@—
Mottled Neutral, in 100 ton lots	26 00@—
White Neutral, in 100 ton lots	25 00@—
Gray Forge Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	26 00@—
Mottled Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	24 00@—
White Red Short (of Cornwall ores), in 100 ton lots at furnace	23 00@—

—*Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, June 10.*

ST. LOUIS.

JUNE 10.—Market extremely dull.

MISSOURI IRON ORES.

	₱ ton.
Iron mountain	$8 00
Benton creek	7 50
Surface ores	6 00
Red and brown hematites	5 00 to 6 50
Pilot Knob	5 50

STOCK COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$32 00 to $34 00
No. 2 foundry	29 00 to 31 00
White mottled and No. 1 mill	25 00 to 29 00
Charcoal, No. 1 foundry	35 00 to 40 00
Charcoal, No. 2 foundry	34 00 to 36 00
Cold blast, Missouri	55 00
Cold blast, Kentucky	59 00

IRON MOUNTAIN COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS CORRECTED YESTERDAY.

Iron Mountain and Irondale charcoal hot blast metals (four months' time,) No. 1	42@43
No. 2, same as above	40@41
Mottled and white	50
Iron Mountain c.c, cash, per ton	45
	Per pound.
Common bar	3 @3½
" H. B. iron	3 5-10@4 1-10
Rod	4 @4 6-10
Charcoal	5 @5 7-10
Common sheet iron, 10 to 14	4 5-10@5
" 17 to 20	4¾ @5
Charcoal sheet	9 @10
" Plate	6 5-10@7
Flange plate	8 @9

—*Republican.*

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 77@78c. Oats—demand good at full prices at 60@65c. Rye 90c. Provisions quiet; pork quiet at 18 25; bacon shoulders 7½c; sides 10¼@10½c; sugar cured hams 15½c; plain nominal; bulk shoulders 6½c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c; lard 12½@12¾c. Whisky 95c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—Cotton easier; middling upland 16@17½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 13, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market continues very dull, with little doing. Crude is lower in prices, and is quoted at $1 02½@1 05 for United, and $1 05 for Union. There is a little more firmness in the market for refined in the Eastern cities, and in Philadelphia the market is ½c higher than the lowest point reached two or three days since. Receipts of crude continue very free at this point, and there must be a very considerable accumulation of petroleum.

CRUDE.

The market for crude is dull and lower, with United at $1 02½@1 05; Union $1 05; immediate shipment 85c. Transactions are somewhat more active. Sales are reported as follows:

PARKER'S:

2,000 bbls United	$1 05
3,000 bbls United	1 02½
2,000 bbls United, seller 30 days	1 02½
5,000 bbls United, immediate shipment	85

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Station at $1 15 ₱ bbl; at wells 75c. Market quiet and dull.

REFINED.

The refined market is a trifle steadier but remains very quiet and dull. We quote carbon oil in car lots at works at 11@11½c.

New York.—Refined, 12¾c bid, and 13¼c asked for spot; July 12¾@13c.

Philadelphia.—Market steady; spot 12½@ 13¼c; July 12¾@13¼c; August 12¾@13c; September 13¼@13½c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 12—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were quiet, with but little doing. On the upset the market closed firm at $1 10@1 12½. At Parker's at $1 02½@1 05 for United, and 85c for immediate shipment. The lower grades were dull and nominal. Refined, 17,000 Pacific Mail, 9,500 Erie, 13,500 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Union Pacific, the following being the closing prices:

Canton	49	St. Paul preferred	53½
W. U. Telegraph	73¾	Wabash	35
Quicksilver	29	Do preferred	59
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	98¾
Wells Fargo & Co	79½	Terre Haute	29
American Express	60¾	Do preferred	59
U. S. Express	68	Chicago & Alton	101
Pacific Mail	41⅞	Do preferred	116
N. Y. Central	88⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	29¾	Cent. Col. & Cin	63
Do preferred	57	Huntington & Q	100
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	74½
Northwestern	73½	Panama	145
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh	87½	Union Pacific	25½
Northwestern	73½	Central Pacific	92¾
Do preferred	85	Union	80¾
Rock Island	90¼	Hartford & Erie	1
New Jersey Cent'l	10¾	Delaware & Lac	103¾
St. Paul	33½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 12, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Declined fair and prices advanced and irregular; No. 1, $1 21@1 21½; No. 2, $1 20¾ cash; $1 10¾@1 20 seller July; $1 15 seller August; No. 3, $1 13.

CORN—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 72½@72¾c cash; 68¾@69¼c seller July or August; rejected 56¾@57c.

OATS—Active; No. 2, 46½c cash; 42¼c seller July; rejected 41c.

RYE—Dull and nominal; No. 1, 84c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Steady and in moderate demand at $17 50 cash; $17 50 seller July.

LARD—Moderately active and prices advanced 11½c cash; 11.20 July.

BULK MEATS—Steady and in moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderatedemand at 90c.

BEAN—12½@13c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton dull and lower at 18c. Flour quiet, heavy and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 spring at 96@97c; No. 3 do at 92@93c; No. 2 red winter at 99@100c; No. 3 do at 96@97c; No. 1 white 1@2c lower; No. 2 do at 99@100c. Corn 1@2c lower; quiet. Corn scarce and higher; western mixed 56@56½c; white 59@60c. Oats firmer; mixed western 50@54c; white 54@57c. Beef dull and heavy at 6@11 10. Hops steady. Coffee firmer at 17½@18c for Rio cargoes. Sugar firmer; quiet. Rice dull. Petroleum quiet and firmer; crude 9c; refined 12½@12¾c. Turpentine quiet at 37c. Rosins steady at $1 60@1 65. Freights—new mess $18 00 spot; $17 85@17 90 July. Pork steady; middling quiet; long clear 15c; short clear 16½c. Lard firmer at 11 13@11 18c. Butter unchanged. Cheese heavy at 13½@13¾c. Whisky lower and dull at 95½@ 96c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—Cotton steady at 14½@ 15c. Flour quiet at $6 00@6 90. Wheat steady at $1 25@1 30. Corn steady at 80@85c. Provisions steady; lard 12c; bulk bacon 9c; clear ribbed sides 10c; clear sides 10½c; bacon—shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear do, sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky firm at 94c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, June 12.—Market opened buoyant at $6 @6 85 for heavy weights; lighter weights $7 00@8 00. Receipts 48 cars, against 457 last week. Average of sales 11,000 weight. Sheep and lambs—Market strong. Sheep common to fair 4@5c; fancy 5½@6c; lambs 7½ @8c. Lambs—receipts increasing, and the tendency of the market is downward; common to fair 10c; fair to good 10@11½c; extra 12½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn excited at 83@85. Oats firmer at 55@56c. Rye dull at $1 00. Provisions unchanged. Butter dull; western 18@22c. Coffee and whisky unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE	FROM NEW YORK.	
Australia	June 13	Glasgow.
Ghinorgran	June 13	Cardiff.
Lafayette	June 13	France.
Egypt	June 13	Liverpool.
Minho	June 13	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	June 13	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	June 13	Glasgow.
Hansa	June 13	Hamburg.
Minnesota	June 16	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 16	Glasgow.
Westmoreland	June 16	Hamburg.
Cuba	June 17	Liverpool.
Hamburgh	June 17	Hamburg.
Italia	June 18	Glasgow.
Belgic	June 20	London.
Batavia	June 20	Liverpool.
Queen	June 20	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 20	Liverpool.
City of Chester	June 20	Liverpool.
Cornwall	June 20	Bristol.
Celtic	June 24	Liverpool.
Kong Sverre	June 20	London.
Wyoming	June 24	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	June 24	Liverpool.
Westphalia	June 25	Hamburg.
Pembroke	June 25	Cardiff.
Perdire	June 27	France.
Baltic	June 27	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	June 27	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	June 27	Glasgow.
Great Republic	June 27	China.
Montana	June 30	Liverpool.
Russia	July 1	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Indiana	June 18	Liverpool.
Vanderland	June 20	Antwerp.
Aiboslford	June 25	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.		
Olympus	June 16	Liverpool.
Lucerne	June 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

GREENSBORO, June 12, 1874.

River rising, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 4 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, June 12, 1874.

River about stationary at six feet four inches. Weather clear; thermometer seventy-one at six P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, June 12, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet in channel. Departed—Express, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M. Weather clear and pleasant.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Granite State.....Kerr.....Portsmouth

MONONGAHELA—Three feet ten inches and rising.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated three feet ten inches and rising. The weather was decidedly pleasant, as compared with the early part of the week.

"LIME Punch" is a new summer drink steamboatmen are "keeping cool" with.

MAJOR PYNE is raising the steamer Bluff City, sunk at Pocahontas, Ark., one year ago.

THE Monongahela was rising yesterday at Greensboro with five feet of water in the channel.

THE steamer Granite State, Captain Kerr, left for Portsmouth with all the freight she wanted.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Captain J. T. Russell, is due. She will have dispatch for a rising tip.

IT was in such weather as this that Sydney Smith would be could take off his flesh and sell in lbs boxes.

THE Illinois, which formerly run between Cairo and Columbus as a railroad transfer boat, is for sale, and it is said can be had for $25,000.

A RISE has taken place in the Allegheny river. At Parker's yesterday the depth of water was thirty inches, at Oil City, eighteen inches, and rising at both points.

THE fine steamer Exchange is being fitted up in a superior manner, and will be ready to receive freight on Monday. No expense has been spared in fitting her out.

STEAMERS Louis, Lotos, Texas, Taylor and Durfee, are contracted into a new Oil City and Red River Packet Line, and will leave New Orleans and Shreveport on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CAPT. JOHN S. PRINGLE, the eminent boat builder, was in the city yesterday. He returned in the evening to Brownsville. Mr. Pringle has built over four hundred and fifty steamers besides barges.

THE Omaha *Republican* of Sunday says: "The lumber rafts down the river have been very few in the last three days," and the *Herald* says: "The river is rapidly rising. The bottoms are flooded. Look out for a western inundation."

THE express packets on the slackwater arrive and depart on time. They are crowded with passengers who are delighted with the new arrangement of fast time and cheap fare. It is far cheaper to travel on these packets than to stay at home.

THE towboat Coal Hill was built eighteen years ago by John S. Pringle, of Brownsville. Mr. Pringle informed us that he had built twenty-one towboats of the Coal Hill's mould. The Coal Hill has been rebuilt in his city and furnished with new machinery, and is just as good as new.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, C. B. Russell, clerk, will steam off for Cincinnati and Louisville at 4 P. M. on Monday. The Skillinger has fine

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Rawson	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	10 00
Cash	10 00

Serenade.

We were favored at midnight with a serenade by Professor Julius Moore's orchestra. The compliment was duly appreciated.

Cleveland Thieves in the City.

There is a general rumor afloat to the effect that a gang of thieves from Cleveland arrived in the city yesterday, and separated into twos and threes, evidently the better to operate in the two cities. Look out for them.

A Narrow Escape.

William Adams, while painting Martin's bakery, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, yesterday morning, lost his balance and fell from the scaffolding to the ground, a distance of thirty feet. He lit on his feet and sustained, wonderful to relate, no further injury than that caused by the concussion of the spinal column.

Heavy Robbery.

Some time during Thursday night, after bedtime, or early yesterday morning, $50 in money and a silver watch and chain were taken from under the pillow of a sleeping boarder at Mrs. Wagner's, No. 35 Seventh street. The valuables in the pocket of a vest hanging on the bed; Mr. Edgar woke down stairs; Mrs. Gibson was down stairs; then she went up stairs, when I came down again; Edgar came down a very little while after I left; Law Edgar kick the door open; all I heard Edgar say was that he come for value at the little le—l—; pulled a revolver on Potts; they then made it up and both shook hands with me; I didn't know one of them; never saw them before; all that I know of; Donovan came down stairs, and Potts said, "He has got a grudge against me;" he struck at Potts; I was in the yard; I took hold of Donavan and hollowed "Murder;" Edgar then presented a revolver on my face; so another man standing with him; I went up stairs and I saw a man, I think it was Mr. Donavan, lying on the bed; Mr. Edgar walked